GEN. R. E. LEE.

General Rosser's Estimate of the Great Commander.

HE DEFEATED GEN. GRANT.

The Great Confederate Leader Merely Played With Gens.

> McClellan, Burnside. Pope and Hocker.

Gen. Thomas L Rosser, of "Rugby," and his concluding article is as fol-

"The wisdom of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 has often been questioned by military men as well as statesmen, but when you Vicksburg, and the hope of the ultimate success of the Southern Confed eracy was faint and flickering, you will agree that the situation called for des perate action.

"General Lee had gained an easy victory over General Hooker at Chancellorsville in early May, and having a low estimate of his military ability, he felt that a victory over him north of the reasonable hope, or even probability, and the prospect was too tempting to be disregarded.

Lee had lost his lieutenant. Stonewall Jackson, and while Longstreet was with him, neither Ewell nor Hill, who had recently been promoted from major to lieutenant general, had ever commanded a corps in a battle, and while Lee must have felt some anxiety, if not misgivings concerning them, he had confidence in his superb army and resolved to take the move, not as Napoleon marched on Moscow in 1812 but as Scipio (Africanu-) went to Carthage in 201 B. C, in order to loose the hold on Virginia of the invading army, and at the same time strike a be heard in Europe and through diplomacy, end the war in favor of the

Southern Confederacy. General Lee planned to give battle as near the range of South Mountain as he could, so that in the event of disaster, ss was the case, he could drop back through the rarrow mountain passes in which he could resist the enemy and avert pursuit.

Had General Lee declired battle on

the 2d of July at Gettysburg, as General Longstreet claims he advised him,

west of the mountain. Therefore, L:

seted wisely in fighting where he did,

his army over it, occasioned very un-

favorable comment from many of our

previous letter

highest officers.

spring of 1864

Joe Johnston.

triumphed.

ployed on a battlefield.

in the spring of 1864.

Lee does not appear to have gotter

strictly down to business until he was

confronted by Grant in the Wilderness

when General Lee permitted him, un-

molested, to cross the Rapidan on the

4th of May, 1864, with an army of 154,

Seeing nothing of Lee or his army,

000 men and a train of 4,000 wagons.

Grant believed that he had fled, and a

he had to do was to pursue, overhau

and destroy him He little understood

his great adversary. Lee was thorough-

made, and when Grant begun, on the

morning of the 5th of May, to uncoil

around Germania Ford, and serpent-

like, extend its fiery and bristling head

through the dark jungles of the

Wilderness, Lee, who was holding his little army of 50,000 men massed

and well in hand on his flank, fell upon

him with the fury of a cyclone, boat-

ing him at every point, and compelling

him to recall his advanced corps and to

f the Wilderness in which General

Lee and his little army most signally

General Grant now saw that in the

game of skillful manoeuvering he was

not a match for General Lee, and feel-

General Grant was greatly surprised

wa

Grant's army was so much larger than Lee's that he could easily cover Lee's entire front, which he did, but fearing Lee's superiority in general-ship, he entrenched himself with as much care and caution as if he were the defensive, instead of the offensive leader. Holding a continuous entrenched line all along Lee's front, and pressing with a constant strain at every point, he hoped to be able to slip his reserves

rom the rear and extend them to Lee's right s) as to get in between him and Richmond and cut him off from his supplies. But as he pursued this "earth-worm-like" movement of extending his head, and drawing up his tail, Lee kept pace with him, and wherever the head of his army appeared, Lee was there to strike it. Thus Grant edged along, and fought all the way to Cold Harbor, where on the later. Albermarle Co., Va , has been engaged Harbor, where on the 1st of June, he in writing and publishing a series of found himself at a point whence he papers on the war between the States. would either have to force Lee's lines. or give up the cry of "On to Richmond" which had been the refrain of the Army

of the Potomac for the past thirty days. At Cold Harbor, Lee eccupied the position which McClellan held on the 27 h of June, 1862, and Grant the position which Lee held at the same time, and from which he attacked and drove remember that at that time Grant held McClellan. Here Grant made many General Pemberton by the throat at unsuccessful assaults on Lee, and finally despairing of success gave up the job and entrenched in Lee's front.

To leave Cold Harbor with Lee in ossession of it was to turn away from Richmond; to persist in assaulting Lee was human butchery without compen-satory punishment of Lee-therefore he gave up the assault, ordered up siege trains and took up McClellan's methods of zig zag approaches as his only hope of dislodging Lee and his little half Potomac was not beyond the bound of starved and haif clad army. But he was so far from his base of navigable water that he soon gave the siege up. Grant, in his Memoris, page 276 Vol, II, says: "I have always re gretted that the assault at Cold Harbor was made." His losses here were so very heavy is the reason of his regret, no doubt.

Grant had been outgeneraled by Lee at every turn, and leaving Cold Harbor he resumed his "crab like" side movement, which enabled him to reach Petersburg, where he found Lee confronting him as usual, and where he was compelled to resort to the zig zag method of approach and mining, with the hope of making a breach in Lee's lines, but failing early in the spring of blow which would awaken an echo to 1865 he resumed his "crablike, ear.h. worm" movement by the flank, and pressed on to Five Forks, where he suc ceeded in breaking the last line over which Lee could gather supplies for his army, and thus by destroying the kitchen he starved the great and immortal army which with- all his mighty host he could not whip.

Thomas L. Resser.

Killed His Children. Jacob Dearborn Marr, a farmer liv-

three children, Atice M., Washington, his army would aged 13, Edwin, aged 9 and Helen, louotless have been destroyed before sged 7, with an axe shortly after the he could have reached a safe refuge in family had risen from the dinner toble has ch the mountains or recrossed the Poto- Thursday. Mr. Marr has been despon- sustain her claim under the law with Tennille, Ga. not such as to make his wife believe the letter of the lieutenant, now dead, that he had any serious trouble to brood over. The eldest daughter was I enclose affidavit of B. and the only mistakes he made were tactical, not strategic, as shown in my washing dishes at the sink when her father went by her to the shed and got Had General Lee died at Gettysburg, an axe. He came back into the kitchen he would not have ranked in history and struck the girl a single blow on the as a great general. His victories over head, killing her. Mrs. Marr saw this McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker and ran screaming to the house of her would have been ascribed to the genius husband's father, Samuel Marr. The of Stonewall Jackson, who participated so gloriously in all of them, for we all busband, apparently, walked upstairs to where the younger children were remember that in the winter of 1861 2 playing and dealt each a single blow with the axe handle, bring them both. General Lee did not acquit himself with credit in his campaign against When Mr. Marr, Sr., came in, the Rosecraps in West Virginia, and the younger Marr was washing his hands at failure at Gettyburg with the danger-ous halt a Falling Water and Williamshe sink. He was asked why he had ione the deed and he said: "I don't port, waiting for a freshet to run out of the Potomac so that he might pass know.' Later in the day he was placed

under arrest and taken to Waterville A Valuable Bed.

General Lee was doubtless a great A story which reads like a fairy tale general, but his great military talent of old comes from Scio, N. Y., where did not shine out fully in all its radi ant splendor until he met General U Miss Clarissa Sprugue, a manhating spinstei and nonogenarian, died last S. Grant in the Wilderness in the week. Miss Sprague lived all alone General Lee had merely played with and beyond owning the hevel in which McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker she resided was thought to possess -taking great liberty with them and nothing but her pet cat, an animal of violating every maxim of war in his unusual strength and size. Cornered campaigns against them-such, for iny several dogs this cat had become stance, as going off after Pope and leav-ing McClellan and his fine army on the badly injured some moaths ago when he was rescued by Rufus Sprague, a James within a day's march of Richcountry lat and distant relative, and mond, and in leaving Hooker in June, carried to his mistress. Miss Sprague 1863, with an army double his own in was profuse in her thanks and told the number at Fredericksburg, and march ing around him to Culpeper-liberties make him her heir and leave him the which poor Hood mistook for strategy, and in trying to imitate them left the road open to Sherman, which he se cepted, and marched upon Atlanta and find it stuffed full of gold coin. A carethe sea, while he, poor fellow, was deful search was made and more than feated at Franklin, Tenn., and had to \$1,000 in gold was found. be relieved of his command by General

Beggars Waiting.

A dispatch says the arrival of Mr and Mrs. Carnegie, at Southampton, England, is awaited by delegations from various elymosnary institutions who want checks. These include representatives of cities seeking libraries, and agents of a variety of institutions desiring aid. Hartley college, Southampton, a technical institution, has a depu tation of 60 awaiting the Steamer's ar-The local manager of the Amercan line, who had important letters and telegrams from all parts of the ly informed as to every move Grant kingdom for the philanthropist, says the envelopes indicate that they are from all sorts and conditions of people his great army, which lay in many folds from university presidents to mendi-

Growing Rapidly.

The production of tobacco in the Inited States is now about 725,000,000 | follows: pounds, of which about half is consumed in this country. The crop has nearly doubled sizee 1870. It was first taxed prepare and fight the two-days' battles for revenue purposes in 1873. Since 1870 the revenue from the tax has not fallen below \$25,000,000 annually. In 1900 it was \$59,000 000. Since it was first imposed, in 1863, it has paid revenues among to about \$1,200,000,000. The tobacco and cotton farmers do not get so much consideration from the ing that he could not drive him out of Government as the protected manufachis path, he begun a series of the most turers, but they make a great deal more remarkable tactical evolutions ever emmoney for it.

A PATHETIC STORY. that he was a good soldier. I never OUR DEAD HEROES.

Another Unexpected Effect of the Pension Act

STORY OF A WORTHY WIDOW on earth.

Of a Dead Confederate Hero About to Be Debarred of Her Pen-

sion Pittance by its Provisions.

While this State is unable to give needy Confederate veterans and widows of veterans any large pensions, it is doing the best it can to aid them. As in all pension systems, abuses crept in and the department found itself paying pensions to many who were really not in need, until the Confederate veterans organization took the matter up and got the new act passed. This was designed to throw every possible safeguard and is working well. Several very ex ceptional and unexpected results of the new act have, however, arisen. The The case of the Byrd orphans has al ready been mentioned, and The State has received several subscriptions toward paying the amount of the pension

which cannot be allowed. Another case even more noteworthy leveloped Wednesday. There can be no loubt that Mrs. Amanda Rochester of Anderson county is the widow of a gal law requires that she must have certifi cates from living witnesses to her hus band's service and death. She canno obtain these. Yet she has written evi dence, and has presented that which i really stronger than any other evidence could be. And it is up to the State board at its coming meeting to decide whether the letter of the act must be obeyed, shutting off the pension, of whether it can be allowed on the evi dence furnished.

The board returned Mrs. Rochester's application when it first came in. The ollowing was received on Wednesday

Anderson, S. C., March 18, 1901.

Dear Sir : Excuse me for returning Mrs. Amanda F. Rochester's petition for pension, and papers connected therewith. and especially calling you attention to Judge Simonton's affidavit. and especially to the letter of Lieut. W. H. Bartless, Jr., dated June 20th connection with Judge Simon I beg to call your atten e fact that a paper 37 years

a faid agent in this case w the poor widow personally Prosperity.
Iterest in her sad loss of asband, whose promory she d by her long widowhood.
It does seem tone that any court would Sunter... dent for some time, but his actions were the testimony of Judge Simonton and I enclose affidavit of B. A. Mo-

Calister, an officer, but who is an applicant himself, and his testimony ruled out, but I send it anyway. I was colonel of the Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and my long ser-

vice endears me to the poor, who sacri

ficed so much, but to none more than the worthy women. Very truly yours, Joseph N. Brown.

The affidavits referred to read as fol ows: State of South Carolina, Charleston

County. Before me personally appeared Charles H. Simonton, who, being duly sworn, says that he was colonel commanding Twenty-fifth regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States of America, from 1862 to the end of the war. That he knew William A. Rochester, who was a private in Co. H of his regiment. That said William A Rochester was killed in battle whilst serving with his company in a charge at Swift Creek, near Petersburg. That the letter attached to the petition of Mrs. Amanda Rochester. signed by W. H. Bartless, Jr., lieutenant commanding Co H, is agenuine letter, as he well knows the handwriting of Mr. Bartless. That the said W. H. Bartless Jr., was at the date of said letter in command of said company, its captain, W. H. Seabrook, having been boy that when she died she would killed. That Rochester and his comrades in that company were gallant bed she slept upon. Rufus claimed his men, the company having been almost prized Thursday and was about to fire annihilated by casualties in action durthe straw tick when he was amazed to | ing the war. That he does not know Mrs. Amanda Rochester, but that he

believes her to be the widow of hi dead comrade. Charles H. Simonton. (Signed)

State of South Carolina, County of

Anderson. Personally appeared B. A. McAl ster, who, being duly sworn, says that he bas known Mrs. Amanda Rochester ever since her childhood, he being al most herage. That she was a Miss Howard before her marriage. That she married William A. Rochester, who, it is said by affidavit of Judge Simonton and his lieutenant, was killed near Petersburg, Va., in 1864, and that she has remained a widow ever since, and

struggle for a living ever since the war. B. A. McAlister. The letter from the front at the time of the death of the husband reads as Trenches Twenty-fifth S. C. V., Hagood's Brigade.

Near Petersbrg, Va.

June 20, 1864. Mrs. Amanda Rochester. Dear Madam: Your favor of the 20th ust at hand. I am truly sorry to inform you that the account of your husband's death is correct. He fell, shot through the body, in a charge upon the enemy's lines at Swift creek, near Petersburg, Va., where he is now

It affords me pleasure to say to you

ger. Our company has lost many good and brave men, but none better than he I regret his loss very much. He died in a glorious cause, and his nam; will be handed down to posterity as one of those martyrs who fell in the cause of freedem and all that man holds dear

Very respectfully, W. H. Bartless, Jr., Co. H. 25th 8 C. V.

P S Corpl, Rechester is due pay from Ostober 1st, 1863, to May 7th, 1864, and some little money for commutation of lost things. The exact amount I cannot now send, as my company papers are away; will, however do so as soon as practicable. He had nothing with him when he was killed, his keepsakes and other things having been previously lost. - The State.

The Old Veterans.

The Columbia State says if the state cunion of Confederate veterans in that ity in May is not a success it will not be the fault of those who have been placed in charge of the arrangements for the various features of the entrtainment. Neither will it be the fault of the railroads. The de-sired cent a mile rate has been secured and the committee on transportation feels that the greater part of the work Major C. K. Henderson and Capt. J. has been done even before it could have Harvey Wilson is the commission in a meeting. Chairman Richrdson of the outhern Passenger samodation has issucd his circular ur der date of Atlanta tinction in the bloody battle, has de-March 15, announcing "a rate of one voted a geat deal of time to the ar cent per mile in each direction to Co-rangement and has kindly prepared the lumbia, S. C., and return from all points following elaborate programe of the in the State of South Carolina; also exercises: from Charlotte and intermediate points North Carolina, and from Savannah, lant fellow who gave up his life for the Confederacy, and that she is sadly in above specified: The following round and this route will be the efficial route. need of the pittanee allowed, yet the trip rates on this basis will govern from

1	the junctional points named:
t	From. Rat
	Abbeville \$2 1
-	Allendale 1 5
8	Auderson 2.5
e	Athens, Ga 3 4
e	Atlanta, Ga 4.9
e	Augusta, Ga 1.7
0	Backsburg 2 4
r	Calhoun Falls 2.4
-	Camden
	Carlisla
8	Catawba Junction 1.6
e	Charleston 2 6
y	Charlotte, N C 2.1
	Chera w 17
	Chester
	Clinton
g	Clinton
2	Denmark 10
i	Elberton, Ga 2.8
r	Fairfax 1 5
	Greenville 2 2
50	Greenwood 1.7
	Lancaster 14
,	Lastens 15
-	Macon, Ga 41
	Madison, Ga 3.7
S	Milledgeville Ga 3.5
ı	Thorry Q

Savannah, Ga Spartanburg Yemassee 1.70 Yorkville ... The tickets will be restricted to con-

tinuous passage in each direction and are to be sold on May 8 and 9 from points within the State of South Caroina, and on May 8 from points in North Carolina and Geargia with final limit of May 13, inclusive. The rate promulgated applies to the Sotthern railway, the plant system, the A. C. L. the Central of Georgia, the Charleston, and Western Carolina, and the Georgia railroad. The Seaboard will no doubt meet the rates of the association lines.

Lepers are Many.

Marine hospital Surgeon Werry, quaantine officer for the Philippines, has sent an official report of the leprosy in the Philippines. He said: 'Laprosy is widely prevalent over the entire | worth of South Carolina's sons, for it archipelago, but the greatest number of cases exist in Luzon and the Southern islands. It is quite prevalent in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. Total number of cases in the islands is estimated at 20,000 The cases in Manila and surrounding country are isolated in a hospital un der the auspices of the Manila board of heslth. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu. An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers has been made by the army officials and several months ago orders were issued directing that a hospital in each district be set aside for the isolation of all lepers that Division, U. C. V. could be apprehended and the guard of Gon. C. I. Walker, one who won dis rilitary was detailed recently to carry out the order for a leper colony, intenion being to deport all cases of lepers to this place for segregation and isola-

Ends a Useful Life.

A dispatch from Yorkville to The State says our community was greatly shocked Tuesday morning, 19th inst. at the announcement of the death last night of Col. John R. Ashe, president the Yorkville cotton mills. Col. Ashe has been overworking himself reently in the interests of his mill, and he strain has been great on him. ng the night his wife missed him from he room, and becoming alarmed called the neighbors, and search was made for him. His body was found in a well in the yard. At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the mill this evening Mr. P. M. Grimes, the popular superintenden was elected temporary president. Upon examination of the has continued a resident of the State mill's affairs it was found to be entirely all the time. That the petition signed solvent and able to meet every obli by her is true and though poor, she is gation. There will be no stopping of lady of high character and has had to the mill, and under the management of President Grimes success is assured

Wolves and Sparrows Suffer. The wolf hunters and the sparrow shooters of northern Illinois have just closed a very prosperous season. Lee Sam which he received from the county treasurer \$69.22. Joseph Gallisdorfer a lad of the same county, killed 2,410 birds, for which he was paid \$48.20 ed in the battle. been killed this season by the boys of Stephenson county, which is a big in crease over the business of last year. In December the county paid bounties amounting to \$152 16; in January \$208.

Dedication of the

CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT.

The Monument is Worthy of the Immortal Heroes Whose Galiantry and Death it

Commemorates.

After many years of waiting South Usrolina is at last going to do a small but deserved honor to the gallant soldiery cause at Chickamauga. State after State has erected monuments to its brave soldiers on this historic battlefield, and now South Carolina is soon to ercet an imposing monument. Many States have a dozen or more magnificent menuments, many are there to regiments, but South Carolina is to have one large monument to its soldiery that struggled so nobly on Chiskamauga's

Geverner McSweeney, Gen. Floyd, charge of the erection of the monument. Gen. Walker, who served with dis-

For the convenience of Veterans, Sors, the State volunteer troops and They will anneunce dates of leaving

various points and rates.

This efficial train will be run down to Lytle Station, near the battlefield, and about half a mile frem the site of the South Carolina monument. The dis-tance can be casily walked, but arrangements will be made for backs to carry over such visitors as prefer rid ing and paying.
At the station the procession will be

joined by Gen. J. W. Carnish, chief marshal. 1. Band.

2. South Carolina volunteers. State troops, under command of an officer to by designated, by Adjt. Gen. Floyd. 3. Sons of Confederate Veterans, under command of Walter H. Hunt. 4. Veterans of South Carolina Divi-

5. Visiting Veterans. 6. Distinguished guests in carriages.

The column will march by the road shirting along the southern base of Snodgrass Range. As they strike the Viteloo House they will see a large carker, marked 10th and 19th South

Orthered under and around the battle scarred flig of the 10th South Carolina regiment, which led them to victory on the heights above, will be the visiting veterans of that command. The procession will salute cover as it passes the group of heroes. Further on is a similar marker mark ed 24th South Carolina regiment and Culpepper's battery, fought about one mile to the northeast of this point, and near it the flags and the men of those

gallant commands. Further on, as the road to the South Carolina monument leaves the main road, will be found another marker to the immortal men of Kershaw's brigade, marked "Kershaw's brigade, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th and 15th South Carolina regiments and James's South Carolina battalion, fought for five hours on Snodgrass Range above this point. battle flags and heroes of Kershaw will be saluted.

The procession now arrives on the ground sacred to the valor and the was that over which Kershaw swept as he drove the enemy back to their last

stand on the ridge.
Arriving at the monument, veterans will press to the front, the State volunteer troops saluting.
The park commissioners will have erected a large stage and sufficient scat ing capacity for the veterans and visi-

Governor McSweeney, Governor of the State and chairman of the comnission, will preside. The meeting will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Thornwell, chaplain general, South Carolina

tinction on this and other battlefields, now the beloved commander of the South Carolina Division, U. C. V., and who has taken a deep interest in and materially aided in the accomplishment of the memorial about to be dedicated, and a leading member of the commission, will then deliver the historical address.

Addresses will then be made by the Hon. D. S. Henderson, of the Senate, and Col. J. Harvey Wilson, of the House of Representatives, through the ina has done justice to her heroic sons.

liberality of which bodies South Caro-An address will then be made by General, now the beloved Bishop El lison Capers, who served on this battle field with his well known gallantry. Bishop Capers's address will lead up to the unveiling, which will be done by four young ladics, representing each one of the four South Carolina commands engaged in the battle. For granddaughter of the distinguished Sbert Bland, who gave up his ife fighting with Kershaw on Snodgrass Range.

For 10th and 19th South Carolina regiments, Miss Ada Orio Walker, a father of Col. C. I. Walker, by Gen. granddaughter of Gen. U. I. Walker. For the 24th South Carolina regi-Miss Marie DuPre, grandniece C. H. Stevens, who gallantly uelson, a Winnebago county boy, has led the 24th South Carolina regiment made a record of 3,415 sparrows for in the battle, and also the grandniece f Lieut. Col. Ellison Capers, who suceeded Col. Stevens to the command of the regiment and was also badly wound-

For Culpepper's battery, Miss-As the ribbons are pulled the cover will fall and show one of the handsomest monuments in the park. It is built of South Carolina granite, a fit emblem of the heroic stand made by 84, in February \$422.16; total \$782.56. the South Carolinians on this field-on

either side is a bronze statue, original, and made especially for this work, on one side an infantryman and an artilleryman on the other. South Carolina had no cavalry in this battle. Crown-

ing the whole is a bronze palmetto of exquisite workmanship, surpassing in truthfulness to nature the wonderful

On the front of the upper stone is the shield of South Carolina in bronze. The inscriptions are as follows:

On the front, composed by Bishop Capers, with grand simplicity:
To her Faithful Sons at Chicamauga, South Carolina Erects this Monument The scope of the volume will include to Commemorate the Valor They Proved and the Lives They Gave on this Battlefield. On the back :

Kershaw's brigade, 21 South Carolina regiment, 3d South Carolina regiment, 7th South Carolina regiment, 8th South Carolina regiment, 15th South Carolina regiment, James's 31 South Carolina battalion: Killed, 65; wounded, 438; missing, 1.

Of Manigault's brigade, 10th South
Carolina regiment, 19th South Carolina regiment, consolidated: Killed,

26; mortally wounded, 40; wounded, Gist's brigade, 24th South Carolina regiment. Killed, 43; wounded, 114;

issing, 12. Culpepper's battery, wounded, 14. The total height of the monument in 33 feet. The work was done by the Stewart Stone Company, Columbia, S. C., and reflects the highest credit on their taste and skill.

As soon as the monument is unveiled Governor McSweeney will turn it over to the park commission and it will be received by Gen. Henry V. Boynton,

he Chairman. The ceremonies having ended the crowd will disperse over the battlefield to study and admire it. The Official trains will return to

time for supper, etc, the Veterans for Memphis will speed on their way, reaching that point early on the morning of the 28th of May. The other visitors will take the train for North Caro-

Around the monument is a 12 foot pircular pavement of cem nt faced with grapitoid

The markers for South Carolina troops are placed on the battlefield as follows. Kershaws brigade-Oa the slore of Snodgrass Range, one for each of the regiments.

For 10th and 19th South Carolina egiments the position in general during the afternoon is shown by the guas of Dent's battery on the crest of the ridge. Advancing from this point, they made repeated charges on the enemy, and the point of furthest advance is shown by the South Carolina marker.

For the 24th South Carolina regiment the marker is placed on Kelly's farm, near the "Bloody Angle," and near the Shell monument to their brigade commander Colquitt.

It is hoped that Gen. Gorlon, com-mander of the United Confederate Vet-erans, on his way to Memphis will be able to stop over and take part in the ceremonies.

Governor A. C. Candler, of Georgia has been most pressingly invited writes that himself and staff will be present "unless providentially hindered. The commsssion had to fix the day for the unveiling to take it on the way to the Memphis Reunion. At the close of these reunions the Veterans statter and it would be hard to get them together for any eeremony returning. The reunions usually commence on Wednesday, but this year it begins on Tuesday, which necessitated the selection of Monday. This forced the commencement

of the movement in Chicksmaugs on Sandsy. While it will not prevent the great mass of Veterans and visitors leaving home on that day, there are many who have conscientious scruples against traveling on Sunday. veiling of a monument is held as holy an object as one could have, and would certainly excuse all such. But the commission asked for and have secured the date of selling tickets to commence Satarday, so any one can reach Chattanooga from South Carolina before Sunday.

The battle flag around which the Vet-

rans of the 10th and 19th South Caro lina regiments will assemble is the worn and tattered flag of the 10th South Carolina regiment. It was saved from surrender almost providentially. At the battle of Bentonville, the 10th South Carolina regiment, then commanded by Capt. R. Z. Harlee, penetrated the en emy's line, but reinforcements coming up, the line was reformed and Capt. Harlee, Sergt. Albert A. Myers, bearing the flag, and about twenty men, half of the regiment, so reduced was it, were out off; they took to the swamp and hid until night. Sergt. Myers threw away the staff and put the flag under his clothing. The party made way through the swamp and got back to the Confederate lines. The remnants of the 10th and 19.h South Carolina regiments were subsequently consolida ted into Walker's South Carolina bat talion, and so surrendered. When Col. Walker returned from wounded fur lough he could learn nothing of the 10th regiment's flag that of the 19th South Carelina being used as the battalion colors and at the surrender properly surrendered it as the flag of the battalion. As Col. Walker rode out of camp on the way home Capt. Harlee handed him a package, giving it with express stipulation that it should not be opened until he reached home When he reached home he opened it and found it the flag of the 10th South Carolina regiment Kershaw's brigade, Miss Elberta Bland, He hastreasured it most sacredly ever since. The upper half of the flag staff is a piece of the flag staff of Fort Sumter which was used by Major Anderson dur ing the attack on the fort of April, 1861. It was given to Col. Joseph Walker, the Beauregard. Altogether the flag staff is a most his-

torically valuable memento. It was prosposed to first lay the cornerstone of the monument before the dedication, but the elaborate Masonic peremonies would have taken too much ime from the limited time available, so this function had to be reluctantly dispensed with. The monument has a corner-stone and in it will be deposit

Col Dickert's valuable sketch of Kershaw's brigade, 2. Coi C. I. Walker's sketch

[continued on page four.]

"MEN OF THE TIME."

Very Valuable Work Undertaken by Editor Garlington.

Mr. J. C. Garlington, editor of he Spartanburg Herald, has undertaken to prepare and publish a handsome volume that will be of incalculable value to many classes of South Carolinians. No library of the period will be complete without it. It is to be en-titled "Men of the Times," and is to be a "blographical encyclopedia of con-South Carolina authors, architects artists, agriculturalists, bankers, com posers, diviner, doctor, engineers, educators, investor, journalists, jurists, manufacturers, mineralogists, philan thropists, poets, politicians, statesmen,

travelers and warriors. There is now no work of the kind latter than McCrady's "E inent Men of the Carolinas" and what Mr. Garlington is doing should have been under taken long ago. Mr. Garlington is be ing congratulated by those who have so often found it necessary to turn to the McCrady volume on having underaken the work.

The book is to be gotton up in handsome style, very small type and half-tone portraits being used. It will contain about 600 pages. In his prospectus Mr. Garlington says:

"It will be beautifully bound in cloth and is designed to be a book that will adorn any library. Its scope is to be a comprehensive compendium of con-temporaneous biographies. Accurate ketches of the men who have been foremes in developing South Carolina during the closing years of the nine teenth century are given.

"In order to insure accuracy, and to include only those whose achievements entitle them to a place in a biograph ical encyclopedia, committees have hattanooga in the afternoon, and after | been selected to pass on the names of such men as are presented. These com mittees are composed of the recognized leaders in their various lines.

"This book is a very expensive pub-lication, but it is believed its imporance justifies the jublisher in making it a work of art as well as a biographical encyclopedia of the men who are now making South Carolina, in many lines, foremost of the southern States.
'This book is not like numerous, ab lications that are offered from time to time, where any man who pays his money or subscribes to the book can be written up. It is necessary to known

taken, so as to be able to contract with the printer, but biographical sketches are not dependent on subscriptions.

'The book is designed to be representive of the best talent in every line—an enecyclopedia—giving bio-graphical sketches of those South Carolinians who have done something in the world. It is not a catch-penny advertising scheme. Those who are entitled to representation in this biographical encyclopedia will be given such

in advance how many copies will be

a 'write-up.'"
The price to all purchasers will be 5 a volume.

MARYLAND IN LINE.

ction Law Disfrrnchisin Illiterate Passes. The new election law has passed the Maryland Legislature. It will disfranchise fifty thousand illiterate voters. The final passage of the bill was marked by the utter absence af anything of a sensational character. In the senate but one protest was entered which came in the form of a speech from Senator Dodson, Republican, who characterized the entire proceedings as a blot upon the fair names and honor of the State. The final vote was 11 to 14, a strict party

In a quarter of an hour after passeing the senate the bill was before the house where its consideration was immediate ly begun. One by one the senate's amendments were taken up and concurred in without division. Then it was rut upon its final passage with no attempt at delay upon the part of the minority, except a motion to allow them one hour to consider the amendments. This was promptly voted down, and the bill was passed by a vote of 53 to 28, the Demo erats having six votes more than the majority required by the constitution. Five Democrats, Buckey and Lamin o Frederick, Keys of Cecil, Pattison of Dorchester, and Garner of St. Mary's

voted with the Republicans. The most important change in exist ing methods accomplished by the en actment of the new law lies in depriving illiterate voters of the assistance of ballot clerks in preparing their ballots. Under the previous practice these clerks accompanied such voters into the booths and marked their ballots for them, or showed them how to do it. The Democrats claim toat this practice utterly destroyed the secreey of the ballot and made it possible for corruptionists to learn through signals from the ballot clerks whether bargains made with corrupt voters had been carried out. The arrangement of the names on the ballots has been altered so that the candidate for each office are grouped instead of being arranged in groups ascording to the party they represent. Party emblems are abolished and other changes made which make the new law very nearly similar to that in existence in Massachusetts.

The effect of the law is, of course, argely a matter of conjecture, and one upon which the party leaders widely liffer. The Democrats expect that it will disfranchise about 32,000 negroes and perhaps 16,000 white voters who cannot read or write. Of these, it is claimed, all the negroes and about 50 per cent. of the whites vote the Republican ticket. With these out of the way the State will be safely Democratic for many years to come, and the immediate result will the election of a Democratic State legislature next fall and of a Democrat to succed United States Senator Wellington in 1902.

Fourteen Perished

The steamer Chemnitz of the German-Australian Steamship company and the British steamer Tay collided Thursday night in the Flushing Roadstead. The Tay sank and only three of her crew were saved. The Tay had put into the Flushing Roadstead owing to the prevailing storm. Fourtoen persons perished, including the wives of two sailors who boarded the vessel on s farewell visit.

A SAD STORY.

An Insane Woman Murders Her Six Children.

ATTEMPTED HER OWN LIFE

But Failed, and Then Talks

Rationally About Her Awful Deed. She Assigns

No Reason.

Mrs L'zzie Naramore, of Coldbrook, Mass., while in a fit of insanity Thursday afternoon, killed her six children at her home, a farm house half a mile from the village, and then tried to take her own life. The children ranged from ten years to a babe of ten months and their lives were taken by the mother with an axe and a club. She laid the blood-drenched bodies on the beds, two on one bed and the other four on a bed in another room and then attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor. When discovered she was in the bed on which the bodies of four children were lying. Although she cut a deep gash in her throat and suffered the loss of much blood, it is believed she will recover.

believed she will recover. Frank Naramore, the husband and father, left his home at the usual hour Thursday morning to go to work at a sawmill and at that time his wife did not attract his attention by acting

strangely. It is supposed the crime was commit-ted shortly after noon, the discovery being made by George Thrasher, an employe of a greecry store, who visited the Naramore house about 2:45 o'clock for the purpose of delivering groceries that had previously been ordered by Mrs. Naramore. He was unable to get in the house by the door and he looked in a window and noticed blood on the floor, while Mrs. Naramore was lying on a bed. He was surprised also in the absence of the children, whom he was accustomed to see playing in or about the house. He returned to the village

and told of what he had seen. A party was made up and a hasty visit was made to the Naramore house. An entrance was effected without delay and the mutilated bodies of the six children in two beds were found. Mrs. Naramore was removed to the village hotel and the attending physicians were confident she would survive.

During the evening a number of neighbors of the family saw and talked with Mrs. Naramore and to them she told how she killed her six children. At the time the party of villagers found Mrs. Na-amore she as seked hew she did the deed, and she said that she took the lives in four different rooms, and as fast as she killed on three girls, E. was vinced in a bed oldest, while there boys, and lie, Chester, Best O years of age, the from eight year to gos of Walter, Char-being the bab, sie and Lena ranged Mrs. Naramore te ten months, Lena

and then followed with the five chanti each time taking the next eldest. Five were killed by being struck on the head with the back of an axe while little Lena was killed with a club. She says she fully expected the gash in her threat would cause her death and when her husdand returned at night he would find all of the bodies in the two beds. She appeared rational and displayed signs of sorrow for the deed she had committed, although she is unable to give any reasoon for killing the chil-

When Mr. Naramore reached the house he was prostrated with grief by the loss of his family. Each of the children . had received several blows as their

were terribly bruised and blood was settered in all parts of the rooms. Mrs. Naramore had evidently made preparations for the deed, as the doors were all looked and barred with sticks of At about 9 o'clock Mrs. Naramore

experienced a change for the worse and t is believed that she will not live through the night. Her husband has been in the hotel, but he has not made any request to see her since his arrival.

Farmers Asked to Meet.

Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective association has issued a call from Atlanta, Ga., to the cotton, producers, of the southern States, asking them to meet at the county seat of every coun ty in the south on Saturday, April 6, for the purpose of adopting some plan to curtail the acreage of the cotton cros for the season of 1901 and 1902. President Jordan urges immediate action by the farmers before the seed for the next crop are placed in the ground. He claims that the planters will not be able to meet their obligations assumed for guano, mules and other farming materials with the price of cotton a six cents, which he confidently prediets will result from a large acreage.

An Experiment. Minnesota is to try a combination

high license local option dispensary scheme. The proposed law leaves the six counties containing cities of the '10,000 or over," class under the operation of the present high license law. It provides that in all the other counties the question of liceese or no-license hall be decided by popular vote. It provides further that town liquor dispensaries shall be established in nolicense counties upon the petition of two-thirds of the voters-the liquor to be sold in packages (half pint or larger) and not to be drunk on the premises. All the dispensary profits are to go to the county treasuries.

Want to Entertain Them.

Governor McSweeney has received a letter from Mr. T. C. Thompson, of Chattanooga, asking aim when he and his party would arrive in Chattanooga to dedicate Confederate monument how many would be in the party and how long they would remain in Chattanooga. The South Carolinians who live in Chattanooga wish to extend courtesies to the South Carolina party.